

E. J. BLACKHAM.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 210,236.

Patented Nov. 26, 1878.

Fig. 1

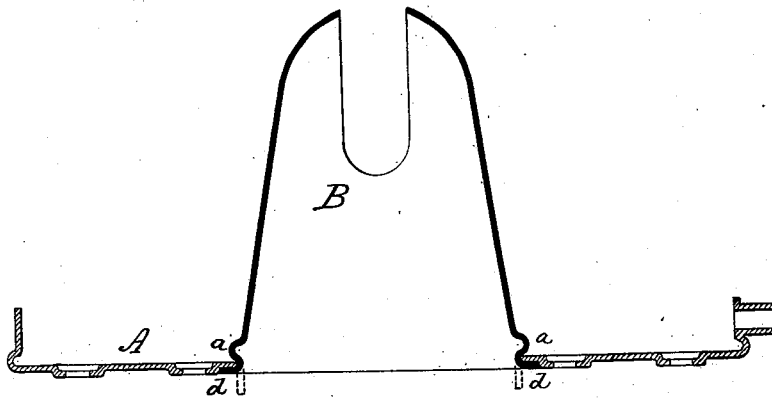
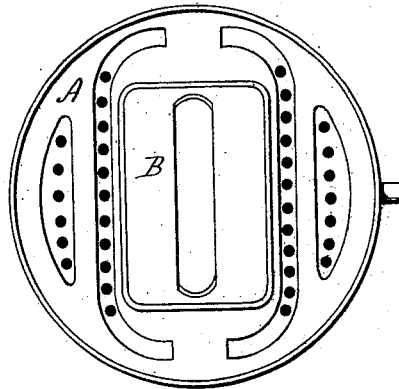


Fig. 2



Witnesses
J. H. Shumway
Blackham.

E. J. Blackham
Inventor.
By *att'y.*
Sam. Cook

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELI J. BLACKHAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, ASSIGNOR TO BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,236**, dated November 26, 1878; application filed November 7, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI J. BLACKHAM, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, vertical section; Fig. 2, top view.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of lamp-burners, particularly adapted to that class in which the deflector is of an oblong form—that is, other than round—but is not confined to the particular shape of the deflector.

In many cases the deflector is struck up from the deck. This necessitates the annealing of the metal during its manufacture. In other cases the deflector has been separate and soldered to the gallery-deck. This is liable to detachment from the great heat of the flame on the deflector; and in other cases the lower edge of the deflector has been constructed with downward-projecting spurs to pass through corresponding perforations in the deck, and then bent down upon the under surface of the deck. This is an unsatisfactory construction, particularly where the deflector is considerably longer than its width, as it is very weak and liable to injury, besides being expensive to put together.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties, and at the same time strengthen the lower part of the burner; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the deck, which in this case is

the chimney-rest; B, the deflector, its general outline of usual form. Through the deck an aperture is made corresponding to the shape of the deflector at its lower edge.

Near the lower edge of the deflector a projecting rib, *a*, is formed, or an outwardly-projecting shoulder produced in the deflector, extending entirely round the deflector, or may be at intervals, so as to rest upon the upper surface of the deck around the aperture through which the deflector is placed.

The extension of the metal below the shoulder, as at *d*, forms a flange of greater depth than the thickness of the deck, so as to protrude through the aperture in the deck when the two are set together, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1; then, by suitable dies or other device, the projecting edge *d* is turned over onto the under surface of the deck, as shown in Fig. 1, firmly securing the two parts together.

The formation of the shoulder around the deflector and the turning of the flange horizontally onto the under side very greatly strengthen the deflector as well as the deck, and make the construction very much stronger than by previous methods, enabling the use of lighter metal, and a consequent lessening of the cost.

I claim—

In a lamp-burner, the deck constructed with an aperture to receive the deflector, combined with the deflector constructed with a shoulder near its lower edge to rest on the upper surface of the deflector, and an extension or flange below turned upon the under side of the deck, substantially as described.

ELI J. BLACKHAM.

Witnesses:

T. R. CRUTTENDEN,
G. A. STAPLES.